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"DONBASS" COAL-CUTTING COMBINE

Engineers V. N. Khorin, A. I. Bashkov, A. D. Sukach Laureates of Stalin Prizes

The "Donbass" combine was designed by Engineers A. D. Sukach, M. F. Gorshkov, and V. N. Khorin and developed by the Donets Affiliate of the State Institute for Planning Coal Machines (Giprouglemash) for the purpose of mechanizing the three basic phases of coal digging -- cutting, shooting, and leading in the 0.8- to 1.6-meter sleping coal seams of the Donbess This combine was introduced at the end of 1948 in Mine No 3-bis of "Chistyakovantratsit" Trust, "Stalinugol'" Combine.

During the test period it was established that the combine can cut coal and reduce it to transportable lumps without blasting.

The new combine increased efficiency in coal mining as follows:

- 1. Coal mining was increased 30-38 percent over coal digging with a drilling machine and blasting.
- 2. Heavy physical labor was replaced by skilled labor, reducing the number of workers at the mine face 17-20 percent (mainly for cutters and loaders).
 - 3. Labor productivity at the mine face was increased more than 60 percent.
- \mathfrak{t}_{\star} . The combine facilitated control of the mine roof and sharply increased safety of workers at the mine face.
- 5. It mechanized coal digging without radically changing the technology of coal mining.

Designers of the Denets Affiliate of the State Institute for Planning Coal Machines and workers of the Gorlovka Order of Labor Red Banner Plant imeni Kirov

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worked in close cooperation to make new concines available for use in mines. The first consignment was dispatched to mines of different types. A number went to Donets basin mines with sloping seams, others went to the Kurnetsk coal basin.

The following conclusions were drawn as a result of productive operation of "Donbass" combines:

- 1. The "Donbass" combine permitted mechanized mining in most of the Donbass mines having coal seams from 0.8 to 1.6 meters thick, including sloping seams.
- 2. The performance of the combine is superior to that of the drilling machine even in sloping coal seams. At "Ventilyatsionnaya" Mine No 32 of "Snezhnyanantratsit" Trust, in the "Fominsky" hg layer, which is 1.23 meters thick and has a dip of 23 degrees, the following results were obtained:

	Drilling Machine and Blasting	"Donbass" Combine
Average daily production during one month (%)	100	268
Productivity per man at the face (%)	166	166

Similar results were obtained in "Gorskaya" Mine No 1-2 of "Pervomayskugol" Trust in the "Grigory" $K_{\mbox{$\mathbb{S}$}}$ layer, which is 1.4 meters thick and has a dip of 28-30 degrees.

	Drilling Machine and Blasting	"Donbass" Combine
Average daily production during one month (%)	100	158
Productivity per man at the face (')	160	147

- 3. When the work is projectly organized, the use of the "Donbass" combine during a one-day mechanized working cycle at a mine fac 50-200 meters long can assure the production of 300-400 tens of coal during that period. This capacity is confirmed by operations at the "Dronovstochnaya" K₂ seam, which is 1.2 meters thick. Here, in April 1949, miners working at the 12th eastern face, 250 meters long, of No 3-bis Mine, "Chistyakovantratsit" Trust, produced 547 tons of coal daily in a three-shift cycle and the output per worker at the mine face vas 12.3 tons.
- 4. The ${\rm ST}_2$ -11 conveyor has been used in connection with the combine. It cannot handle all the coal I aded by the combine and its limited length (rot over 100 meters) makes it necessary, as a rule, to set up two and sometimes three conveyers at the rine face. To assure normal work of the combine a powerful new screper conveyer should be designed in the shortest time possible. This conveyer should have a capacity of up to 100 tons per hour and should be 100-200 meters long.
- 5. The productivity of the combine is limited by the quality of some of its electrical equipment, in particular by the inadequate capacity of the MA 191/11 main motor and the low quality of manufacture of the switch connections, the controller, and the main motor.

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